

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A., deystvitel^{nyy} chlen.

Calcareous oolites, pisolites, and concretions of caves and
mines. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 84 no.1:74-78 '55. (MLRA 8:5)
(Oolite) (Concretions) (Pisolite)

MAK SIMOVICH, G.

AID P - 3057

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 11/20

Authors : Mirchink, M., A. Mustafinov, G. Maksimovich and
I. Zubov

Title : In connection with the article of I. G. Permyakov

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, no. 8, 48-49, Ag 1955

Abstract : The authors make critical remarks concerning the
article of I. G. Permyakov "Control of the flooding
process of a pool outside its boundaries in the oil
recovery of large petroliferous areas of the terrace
type under conditions of uneven oil strata", published
in this journal, #4, 1955. They do not agree with
some of Permyakov's recommendations.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

MAKSIMOVICH, GEORGIY, ALEKSEYEVICH.

MAKSIMOVICH, Georgiy Alekseyevich; TSYTSARIN, G.V., redaktor; PERVAKOV, I.L., redaktor; MAL'CHEVSKIY, G.N., redaktor kart; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The chemical geography of inland waters] Khimicheskaya geografiya vod sushy. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr. litery, 1955. 327 p. (MIRA 8:4)
(Hydrology) (Water, Underground)

MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

USSR/Geology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Maksimovich, G. A.

Title : Speed of water movement on the earth

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 4, 803 - 804, June 1954

Abstract : Data regarding the typical rates of motion of water in geospheres are tabulated. Nine references. Table.

Institution : The A. M. Gorkiy State University, Molotov

Presented by: Academician D. V. Nalivkin, March 22, 1954

MAKSIMOVICH, G.

The hydraulic torpedoing of oil deposits. Tr. from the
Russian. p. 237. NAFTA, Krakow. Vol. 10, no. 10, Oct. 1954.

SOURCE: East European Acession (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956.

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

RYZHIKOV, D.V.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.A., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor: IL'INA, N.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

Nature of karst and principal regularities of its development (exemplified by the Ural Mountains). Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. no. 21:3-154 '54. (MIRA 8:2)
(Ural Mountain region--Karst)

MAKSHOVICH, G. A.

Chemical denudation of land. G. A. Makshovich (A. U. Sov. State Univ., Molotov). ~~Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.~~ *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 92, 697-9 (1953).—The loss of land mass to the oceans by water soil, and removal by river systems is estd. to amt. to 8600 million tons per yr., equiv. to an average reduction in height of land of 11 μ /yr. The losses, proportional to area, are greatest in South America (18 μ /yr.) and least in Australia (3 μ /yr.).
C. H. Fuchsman

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MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

The role of rainfall in the transport of dissolved substances. G. A. Maksimovich (A. M. Gor'ki State Univ., Molotov). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 92, 401-3 (1953). — The problem of the origin and quantity of the sol. substances in rain water is of great interest, both practically and theoretically. Compn. of dissolved substances of rain water varies according to the zone in which the water falls. A systematic study of the chem. compn. of meteoric water, especially in the southern part of the U.S.S.R., is urgent. Chayka S. Macy

MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

USSR/Geology - Karst Formations

21 Jan 53

"Genetic Types of Karst Formations," G. A. Maksimovich, Molotov State Univ im A. M. Gor'kiy

DAN SSSR, Vol 90, No 6, pp 1119-1121

Discusses genetic types of karst formations. States that karst processes may be the result of various actions of both surface and underground waters, but those in the known sections of crumbled walls and arches of karst forms must be separated from the activity of underground waters and be discussed as independent geodynamic processes. Presented by Acad D. V. Malivkin 29 Apr 53.

269T56

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

~~MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.~~
Mid volcanoes formed by earthquakes. Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geol. no.5:146-147
S-0 '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Volcanoes)

1. MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.: GOLUBEVA, L. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Karst
7. Genetic types of sink holes.
Dokl. AN SSSR 87 No.4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953.
Unclassified.

MAKSYMOVICH, G.A.; GORBUNOVA, K. A.

Mounds - Molotov Province

Burial mounds in Molotov Province, Izv.Vses. geog obshch., 84, no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MAKSIMOVICH, S. A.

Caves

First description of glacial caverns, Izv. Vses. geol. obschch., 21, No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Geography of karst in fragmental rock. Geog. sbor. 1:51-56 '52.

(MLBA 6:7)
(Karst)

MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

158T50

USSR/Geophysics - Geology

Jan 50

"Geodynamic Zones of the Earth," G. A. Maksimovich, Molotov State U imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXX, No 3

Geodynamic zone is section of earth's crust characterized by specific behavior of geological processes. Differentiates several types of zonality on the earth, e.g., planetary, geotectonic, structural or tectonic, climatic, and geomorphological zonality. Table gives areas (in million square kilometers) covered by various geodynamic zones. Submitted 15 Nov 49 by Acad D. V Nalivkin.

158T50

1. MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Water - Composition
7. Hydrochemical phases. Trudy Lab. gidrogeol. probl. 1949.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

Maksimovich, G. A.

New data on surface porosity of paraffins

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR
Vol. 61, No. 5, 1968, pp. 629-32

R.N.L. Guide to J-scientific Res. Lit., No. 1, Jan. 1969, p.2

Molotov State University

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A. I NIKONOV, P.P.
25420

Proiskhozhdenie Otlozheniy I Terraey R. Mulyanki. Uchen. Zapisk. (Molotovskiy Gos. Un-T im Gorbkogo), T. IV, Vyp. 4, 1948, c. 113-22 - Bibliogr: 7 Nazv.

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

25429 Maksimovich, G. A. Proiskhozhdenie (tlozheniy i Terracy N. Kulyanki. Uchen.
Zapiski (Molotovskiy Gos. Un-t im. Gorbukogo), T.IV, vyp. 4, 1948, s. 22-53.
Bibliogr: 76 NAZV

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Istey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

Maksimovich, G. A. "Classification of ground water", Trudy Laboratorii hidrogeol. problem in. akad. Savarenskogo (Akad. nauk SSSR, Otd-niya geol.-geogr. nauk), Vol. III, 1948, p. 57-68, - Bibliog: p. 66-68.

SO: U-2888, 12 Feb. 53, (Letovis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1948).

MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

Maksimovich, G. A. - "Bases of instruction on hydrochemical phases," In symposium: Pamyati akad. S.S. Zernova, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 13-26 - Bibliog; 29 items

SO: U-3600, 10 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 6, 1949)

MAKSIMOVICH, I.A.

Maksimovich, I.A. "The tasks of the Karst Conference", (Molotov, January-February 1947), In the collection: Karstovedeniye, Issue 1, Molotov, 1948, p. 5-19.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

PA 34T28

USSR/Geography
Ice
Hydrology

Sep/Oct 1947

"Interstitial Ice," G. A. Maksimovich, 11 pp

"Izv VseSoyuz Geog Obshch" Vol LXXIX, No 5

Ice is found in many places and states but among the little studied deposits are the cavern ice deposits. Discusses the morphology and the formation of cavern ice--ice crystals, stalactites, stalagmites, pillars, cover ice, and ice crusts. Short passages on the classification of cavern ice and the geography of ice caverns.

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34T28

MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

TA 29748

USSR/Geology
Permafrost

Jul/Aug 1947

"Molotov Cavern Conference," G. A. Maksimovich, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Iz Vsesoyuz Geog Obshchestva" Vol LXXIX, No 4

The Ural and the Trans-Ural are two regions which abound in caves and caverns. Here one can find salt and gypsum caverns as well as caverns with permafrost and ice in the Polar Ural regions. The first Cavern Conference was held in 1933. The second one, in 1947, was attended by cavern specialists from Molotov, Leningrad, Kazan, Saratov, Sverdlovsk, Krasnodar, and many other cities. This article is a record of the meeting and discusses the various subjects which were brought up in the conference.

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MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

PA38T50

USSR/Hydrology
Water, Underground

Nov 1947

"Zones of Surface, Ground, River, and Lake Waters and Hydrodynamic Zones," G. A. Maksimovich, Molotov State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk" Vol LVIII, No 5

States that there are six main geographic belts which include the ten basic zones established by the author. These ten basic zones are based on the chemical composition of the water. The geographic belts consist of deserts, mountains, tundras, etc. Discusses principal chemical content of the waters found in each of the geographic regions. Submitted by Academician D. S. Belyankin, 24 May 1947.

38T50

CA

H

hydrochemical facies of ground-water types and their distribution. G. A. Maksimovich (State Univ., Molotovsk). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 56, 625-8 (1947); *Chem. Zentr.* (Russian Zone Ed.) 1949, 1, 24. -- Hydrochem. facies is defined as that part of a ground-water basin or stream having the same hydrochem. characteristics. The following classification is given for the zonal distribution of the ground waters over the earth: zone 1 of the tropics and subtropics with predominantly SiO_2 and $\text{SiO}_2/\text{HCO}_3$ facies, zones 2 and 3 of the desert belt with predominantly Cl facies, zones 4 and 5 of the steppes with predominantly SO_4 , Na, and HCO_3 -Na facies, temperate zones 6 and 7 with predominantly HCO_3 -Ca facies, and tundra zones 8 and 9 with predominantly SiO_2 and HCO_3 - SiO_2 facies. Studies in the region of Molotovsk showed that as the ground water flowed downward the HCO_3 -Ca facies was gradually changed into the SO_4 -Ca-Cl facies and still farther down into the Cl-Ca- SO_4 facies. M. G. Moore.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

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CA

Methods of conditioning water for flooding. G. A. Maksimovich. *Neftyanoe Khozyaystvo* 24, No. 1, 1979 (1978). American practice in chemically treating borehole waters prior to return into the formation is described. B. C. Metzner

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

"Porosity of the Cryosphere," Dokl. AN SSSR, 51, No.2, 1946

Gor'kiy University, Molotov.

MAKSTMOVICH, G. A.

"Classification of the cave ices,"

Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. i Geofiz., No. 5-6, 1945

2

Hydrochemical facies of lake (and sea) waters. G. A. Malozemov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.S.S.R.* 47, 663-4 (1946).—See C.A. 39, 1789¹. A. E. P.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIANTS

ABB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM ROMANIAN

COLLECTOR'S NAME

DATE

NUMBER

QUALITY

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

B. (hs)

(1) (X) Geochemistry

Characteristics of the hydrochemical facies of the edge waters of the stratosphere. G. A. Maximovitch (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1944, 45, 251--254).--The occurrence and significance of four types of stratospheric edge waters, viz., HCO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , Na^+ , and Cl^- -waters, are discussed. L. J. J.

MAKIMOVICH, G. A.

Molotov State Univ., (-1943-).

"Porosity of Geospheres,"

Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf, i Geofiz., No. 1-6, 1944

MAKSEVOVICH, G. A.

Molotov State Univ., (-1943-)

"Hydrochemical facies of lake (and sea) waters,"

Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. i Geofiz., No. 1-6, 1944.

1ST AND 2ND ORDER										1ST AND 4TH ORDER									
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
MATERIALS INDEX																			
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
COMMON VALENCE INDEX																			
A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDER										1ST AND 4TH ORDER									
MATERIALS INDEX										AUTHOR INDEX									
1ST AND 2ND ORDER										1ST AND 4TH ORDER									
MATERIALS INDEX										AUTHOR INDEX									

ca

14

Hydrochemical facies of surface geospheres. G. A. Makshunovich. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S. S. S. R.* 39, 369-61(1943); *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 39, 329-8(1943)(in English); cf. *C. A.* 37, 5077¹. --A discussion of classification of naturally occurring water supplies, brines, etc., according to their content of mineral, gaseous and org. substances. J. W. Peiry

Dept. Dynamic Geol.; Molotov State University

MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

"Porosity of Geospheres," Dokl. AN SSSR, 37, No.7-8, 1942

Dept. Dynamical Geol. & Taxonomy of Plants, Molotov State U.

MAKIMOVICH, G. A.

"Hydrochemical Facies of the Fluvial Waters and Their Zoning," DOK. AN 37,
No 5-6, 1942.

Rhw. 11/10

41-1 2000-10-10

Characteristics of ice from the Kungur cave. G. A. Maximovitch
and G. G. Kobjak (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **31**,
478-481).—The physical and chemical properties of ice taken from
various parts of the Kungur cave in the Urals are tabulated.
C. R. H.

MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

"Origin of the Accumulative Complex of River Terraces,"

SO: Dok. AN, 30, No. 6, 1941. Dept. Dynamical Geol. Molotov State Univ. c1941-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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MAKSIMOVICH, G. A.

"On The Influence Of Exposure On The Weathering Of Gypsum and Limestones,"

SO: Dok. AN, 28, No. 8, 1940. Molotov State Univ.; Dept. Dynamical Geology &
Taxonomy of Plants, 1940-.

22

CO

Breaking up emulsions in Khadulahi G. Maksimovich. *Novosti Tekhniki Nefteobrabotki* 4, No. 5, 6(1936). Expts. were carried out with naphthenic acid soap, water glass, com. soap, starch and Tret-O-Lite. Tret-O-Lite contg. Na oleate 80, phenol 10 and water glass 10% yielded best results, its consumption amounting to 0.05% on the vol. of the emulsion. From 2 to 3% of alkali sludge from kerosene was successfully substituted for Tret-O-Lite. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASME S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QP QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UU UV UW UX UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VV VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ

PROCEEDINGS AND TREATISES

4

Mineral springs of Chechnya [Caucasus]. G. A. MAKSIMOVICH. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 5, 1066-77(1932). Chem. analysis of waters from different springs and their locations on a map are given, as well as a bibliography of 12 references. V. KALICHEVSKY

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM CITATIONS

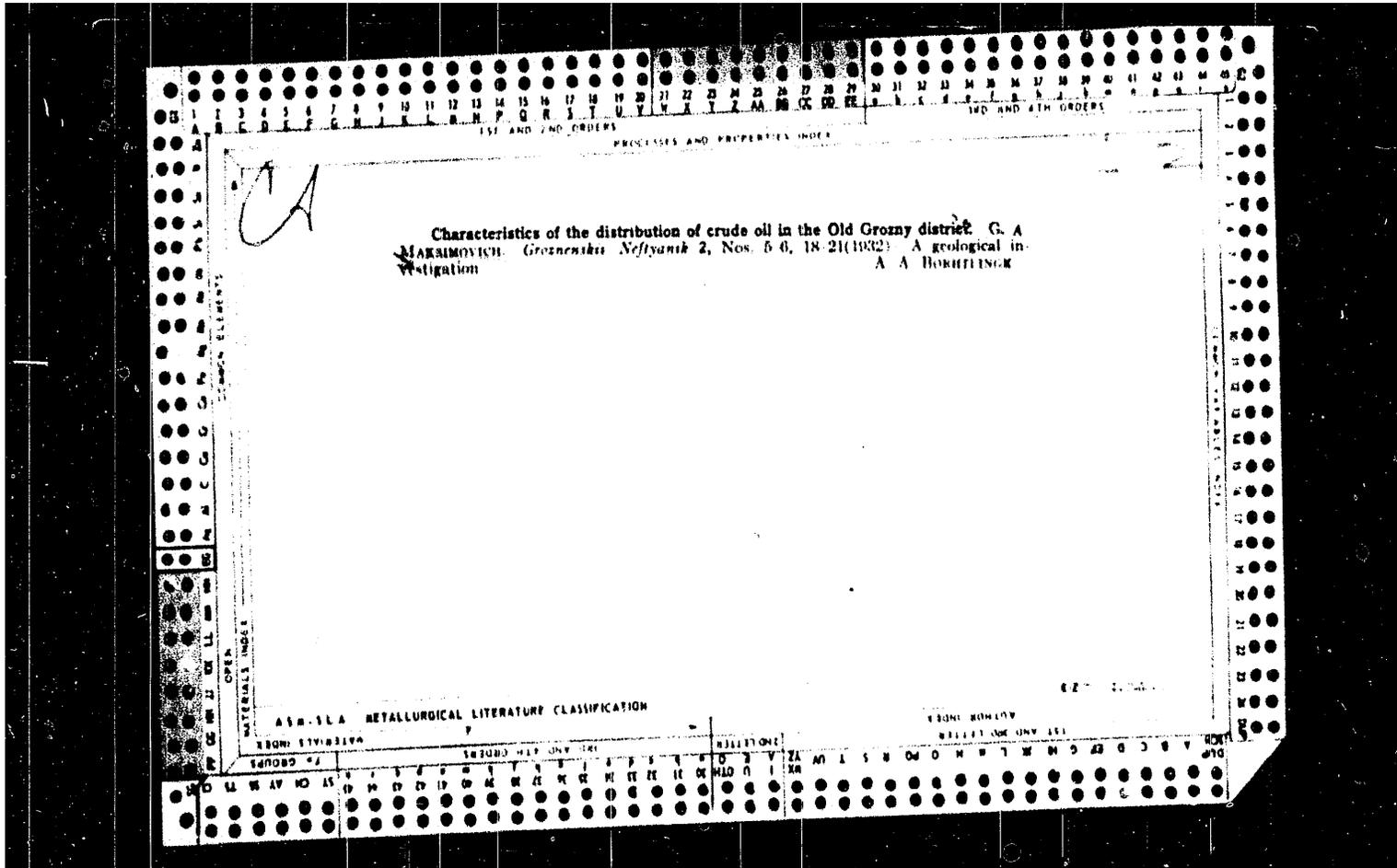
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ILLUSTRATIONS

AND OTHERS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z AA AB AC AD AE AF AG AH AI AJ AK AL AM AN AO AP AQ AR AS AT AU AV AW AX AY AZ BA BB BC BD BE BF BG BH BI BJ BK BL BM BN BO BP BQ BR BS BT BU BV BW BX BY BZ CA CB CC CD CE CF CG CH CI CJ CK CL CM CN CO CP CQ CR CS CT CU CV CW CX CY CZ DA DB DC DD DE DF DG DH DI DJ DK DL DM DN DO DP DQ DR DS DT DU DV DW DX DY DZ EA EB EC ED EE EF EG EH EI EJ EK EL EM EN EO EP EQ ER ES ET EU EV EW EX EY EZ FA FB FC FD FE FF FG FH FI FJ FK FL FM FN FO FP FQ FR FS FT FU FV FW FX FY FZ GA GB GC GD GE GF GG GH GI GJ GK GL GM GN GO GP GQ GR GS GT GU GV GW GX GY GZ HA HB HC HD HE HF HG HH HI HJ HK HL HM HN HO HP HQ HS HT HU HV HW HX HY HZ IA IB IC ID IE IF IG IH II IJ IK IL IM IN IO IP IQ IR IS IT IU IV IW IX IY IZ JA JB JC JD JE JF JG JH JI JJ JK JL JM JN JO JP JQ JR JS JT JU JV JW JX JY JZ KA KB KC KD KE KF KG KH KI KJ KL KM KN KO KP KQ KR KS KT KU KV KW KX KY KZ LA LB LC LD LE LF LG LH LI LJ LK LM LN LO LP LQ LR LS LT LU LV LW LX LY LZ MA MB MC MD ME MF MG MH MI MJ MK ML MN MO MP MQ MR MS MT MU MV MW MX MY MZ NA NB NC ND NE NF NG NH NI NJ NK NL NO NP NQ NR NS NT NU NV NW NX NY NZ OA OB OC OD OE OF OG OH OI OJ OK OL OM ON OP OQ OR OS OT OU OV OW OX OY OZ PA PB PC PD PE PF PG PH PI PJ PK PL PM PN PO PP PQ PR PS PT PU PV PW PX PY PZ QA QB QC QD QE QF QG QH QI QJ QK QL QM QN QO QP QQ QR QS QT QU QV QW QX QY QZ RA RB RC RD RE RF RG RH RI RJ RK RL RM RN RO RP RQ RR RS RT RU RV RW RX RY RZ SA SB SC SD SE SF SG SH SI SJ SK SL SM SN SO SP SQ SR SS ST SU SV SW SX SY SZ TA TB TC TD TE TF TG TH TI TJ TK TL TM TN TO TP TQ TR TS TT TU TV TW TX TY TZ UA UB UC UD UE UF UG UH UI UJ UK UL UM UN UO UP UQ UR US UT UU UV UW UX UY UZ VA VB VC VD VE VF VG VH VI VJ VK VL VM VN VO VP VQ VR VS VT VU VV VW VX VY VZ WA WB WC WD WE WF WG WH WI WJ WK WL WM WN WO WP WQ WR WS WT WU WV WW WX WY WZ XA XB XC XD XE XF XG XH XI XJ XK XL XM XN XO XP XQ XR XS XT XU XV XW XX XY XZ YA YB YC YD YE YF YG YH YI YJ YK YL YM YN YO YP YQ YR YS YT YU YV YW YX YY YZ ZA ZB ZC ZD ZE ZF ZG ZH ZI ZJ ZK ZL ZM ZN ZO ZP ZQ ZR ZS ZT ZU ZV ZW ZX ZY ZZ



MAKSIMOVICH, F. D.

Poplar

Value of growing poplar in the steppes. Les i step' 4 No. 9, 1952

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MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., prof. doktor tekhn. nauk

Effect of the train tonnage on car detention in accumulation and
handling. Trudy MITT no.203:5-15 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., doktor tekhn.nauk

Potentials of the capacity of double-track lines equipped with
automatic block signaling. Trudy MIIT no.161:5-29 '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; KNOCHER, V.A., inzh.

Specialization of parallel runs. Zhel.dor.transp. 45 no.9:20-24 5 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Railroads---Traffic)

PETROV, A.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; DUVAIYAN, S.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ABADUROVA, Ye.V., inzh.; ZHURAVLEV, M.M., inzh.; KHANDKAROV, Yu.S., inzh.; SAMARINA, N.A., inzh.; ZAV'YALOV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BERNGARD, K.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; VASIL'YEV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BIKCHENTAY, M.A., inzh.; FROLOV, I.A., inzh.; SIDEL'NIKOV, V.M., inzh.; MOKROUSOVA, N.I., inzh.; POZAMANTIR, E.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GLUZBERG, E.A., retsenzent; MAKSIMOVICH, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PREDE, V.Yu., inzh., red.

[Use of electronic digital computers in compiling train sheets] Sostavlenie grafika dvizheniya poyezdov na elektronnykh tsifrovyykh vychislitel'nykh mashinakh. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 199 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Petrov).
(Railroads--Train dispatching)
(Railroads--Electric equipment)

FEDENEV, G.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROL'SHCHIKOV, Ye.P., inzh.; MITYUSHEV, S.I., dotsent; OL'KHOVOY, A.I., inzh.; TITOVA, LA., inzh.; KUTYYEV, G.M., inzh.; TREGUBOV, G.G., inzh.; ASHUKIN, D.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; PETROVA, V.L., inzh., red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[Mechanization and automation of information and accounting work in railroad sections] Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia informatsionno-uchetnoi raboty na otdeleniakh zheleznnykh dorog. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va soobshcheniia, 1962. 159 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta, Trudy, no.240). (MIRA 16:2)

(Railroads--Management)
(Electronic computers)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, Ye.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MUKHAMEDOV, G.A., kand.tekhn.
nauk; MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; PETROVA,
V.L., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Methodology for calculating the traffic capacity of a railroad
station] Metodika rascheta propusknoi sposobnosti stantsii. Moskva,
Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia,
1962. 133 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii
institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.235).

(MIRA 15:8)

(Railroads--Traffic)

(Railroads--Stations)

MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Selecting the type of traction and maneuvering equipment for
local operations on electrified sections. Trudy MIIT no.137:
5-24 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric railroads--Equipment and supplies)

KOCHNEV, Fedor Petrovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MAKSIMOVICH, Boris
Mikhaylovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SOTNIKOV, Isaak
Bentsionovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SIMONOV, K.S.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MANYUKOV, G.S., inzh., red.;
BOEROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Problems concerning the organization of train movement] Voprosy
organizatsii dvizhenia pozhdov. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.
ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshchenia, 1961. 211 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Railroads--Traffic)
(Railroads--Signaling)

MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVSHOV, G.N., inzh.; ROZE, V.A., inzh.

Use of electronic calculating machines for long-range estimates of
car flows. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.10:32-35 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Railroads--Traffic) (Electronic calculating machines)

Applying electronic digital ...

S/194/62/000/002/010/096
D230/D301

cessing are due to the digital computer *СТРЯА* (STRELA), installed at the Sverdlovsk railway terminal. The time elapsed between the initial registration and receipt of a three-day prognosis is 6.5 hours. It is shown that with proper organization of information and its efficient processing, this time can be reduced to 3 - 3.5 hours, or even less in special cases. Machine time, feeding-in information, calculation and registration amount to 40 minutes. The accuracy of the prognosis was inadequate; this was due to a series of organizational shortcomings and the conduct of the first experiment. Data for the first day showed deviations from the actual traffic size up to 6%. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

Applying electronic digital ...

S/194/62/000/002/010/096
D230/D301

planning using transportation process differs substantially from that of the individual processes of production plants. Digital computers can be employed in a transport organization for compiling the following: Graphs of train traffic in the network with coordination between the routes, network plans of train formation, technical problems of monthly railway output yielding the most effective realization of a given volume of transportation, technological operation of railway terminals, stations and other production units. In the field of operational management using the transportation process, digital computers can ensure automatic compilation of working plans for the railway, individual routes and other railway transportation subdivisions. The first step in the automation of operational control using transportation process is the organization of suitable information concerning freightcar and passenger traffic; such information should quickly yield a prognosis about work pending at the individual railway subunits. A method for the prognosis of freightcar flow is given. First reported results of the practical application of this type of information and its pro-

Card 2/3

S/194/62/000/002/010/096
D230/D301

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, B. M.

TITLE: Applying electronic digital computers to operative planning of maintenance work

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 1962, abstract 2-1-114d (Kibernetika i avtomatiz. transp. protsessov M., Transzheldorizdat, 1960, 120-130)

TEXT: The application of digital computers to railway transportation permits a substantial change to be made in the economic, technical and operational planning, ensuring at the same time the continuity of the transportation process and the most effective utilization of technical means. Automation of individual technological processes such as remote marshalling yards, non-stop traction and train traffic is, by its content and ways of solution, analogous to the automation of technical processes in industrial concerns. However, automation of the maintenance work and operative control

Card 1/3

MAKIMOVICH, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Effect of traffic density on the speed of trains with electric
traction. Trudy MIIT no. 113:117-141 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Electric railroads--Train speed)

CHERNOMORDIK, G.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., kand. tekhn.
nauk

Some considerations concerning the improvement of the train sheets.
Zhel. dor. transp. 4i no.10:44-48 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Railroads--Traffic)

MAKSIMOVICH, B.M.; FEL'DMAN, E.D.; BARANOV, A.M.; VOROB'YEV, N.A.; KOZLOV,
V.Ye.; AL'TERMAN, S.L., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Selection of methods for increasing traffic capacity of railroad lines] Vybor sposobov uvelichenia propusknoi sposobnosti zhelezno-dorozhnykh lini. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958. 245 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.147) (MIRA 11:7)
(Railroads--Traffic)

МАКСИМОВИЧ, Б.М.

MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Traffic and transport capacity of railroads using electric and
diesel locomotives. Trudy MIIT no.86:5-18 '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Railroads--Traffic) (Locomotives)

MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FELDMAN, E.D., Kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Efficient use of the means of increasing traffic capacity. Zhel.
dor. transp. 37 no.1:12-18 Ja 1956. (MLRA 9:3)
(Railroads--Management)

MAKSIMOVICH, B.M.

FEL'DMAN, E.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Selecting a method of increasing the traffic capacity of single-track railroads. Vest.TSNII MPS 15 no.2:7-15 S '56.

(MIRA 9:12)

(Railroads--Management)

MAKSIMOVICH, BORIS MIKHAILOVICH.

Sposoby usilenia propusknoi sposobnosti odnopusnykh linii v voennoe vremia.
[Means of boosting the traffic capacity of single-gauge lines in wartime.]
Tashkent, 1952. 163 p. diags.

"Calculations showing effect of introducing a variety of devices."

DLC: TF550. M3

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography Library of Congress
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

MAKSIMOVICH, Boris Mikhailovich.

Traffic capacity of railroad lines; estimations and improvement methods. Moskva,
Gos. transp. zhel. -dor. izd-vo, 1948. 199 p. (54-42116)

TF650. M3

1.Railroads- Traffic

MAKSIMOVICH, BORIS MIKHAYLOVICH.

O chem govorit analiz grafika ispolnennogo dvizheniia. [What does the analysis of a schedule of a completed traffic movement show?]. (Zhel-dor. transport, 1943, no. 7, p. 24-27.)

DLC: HE7.75

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

MAKSIMOVICH, Boris Mikhailovich

The methods of increasing the traffic capacity of single-track railroads during war.
Tashket, 1942. 163 p. (50-41610).

TF550.M3

ACC NR: AP6035713

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0058/0058

INVENTOR: Maksimovich, B. I.; Dudko, D. A.; Khrundzhe, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electroslag welding of low-melting metals and alloys with high heat conductivity. Class 21, No. 186586

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 58

TOPIC TAGS: electroslag welding, ~~low melting metal welding~~, high heat conductivity
~~metal~~ low temperature metal, metal property

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of electroslag welding of low-melting metals and alloys with high heat conductivity. To obtain high-quality welds, the lower part of a nonconsumable electrode, which is immersed in a slag bath, is enclosed in a refractory tube and in this way is electrically insulated from the molten slag leaving only the face of the electrode in contact with the slag.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 13May65/

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.791.793

L 2137-66

ACC NR: AP5023088

not inferior and in some respects is even superior to that of vacuum-arc melted steel. Thus, it is more economical to use electroslag melting for DI-1 and EI961 steels. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

[ND]

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4/23

Card 2/2 *dy*

L 2137-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWP(l) MJW/JD

ACC NR: AP5023088

SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/65/000/009/0077/0078

AUTHOR: ^{44,55}Privalov, N. T. (Engineer); ^{44,55}Tulin, N. A. (Engineer); ^{44,55}Medovar, B. I. (Doctor of technical sciences); Maksimovich, B. I. (Candidate of technical sciences) 50 B

ORG: none

TITLE: ⁴Quality and production cost of DI-1 and EI961 steels melted in open-arc, vacuum-arc, or electroslag furnaces 16 16

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9, 1965, 77-78

TOPIC TAGS: steel, heat resistant steel, steel melting, arc melting, vacuum arc melting, electroslag melting/20Kh15N3MA steel, 13Kh12N2VMFA steel 16 16

ABSTRACT: ^{44,55}The quality and production cost of DI-1 (20Kh15N3MA) and EI961 (13Kh12N2VMFA) heat-resistant steels melted in open-arc, vacuum-arc, or electroslag furnaces have been compared. It was found that vacuum-arc and electroslag-melted ingots have a dense, uniform structure without the segregations and other defects observed in metal produced in open-arc furnaces. Electroslag melting reduces sulfur content. Not much difference was found in the chemical composition and mechanical properties of steels melted by different methods. The production cost of electroslag-melted and vacuum-arc steels was 38-45% and 248-275% higher, respectively, than that of conventionally melted steels. The quality of electroslag-melted steels is

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.9

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ACCESSION NR: AP8003153

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskly metalurgicheskly zavod (Chelyabinsk Metallurgical Plant)

SUBMITTED: 06Feb63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3215

Card 2/10

KHASIN, G.A.; VACHUGOV, G.A.; MENUSHENKOV, P.P.; POSYSAYEVA, L.I.; MEDOVAR, B.I.;
MAKSIMOVICH, B.I.

Production of EI736 and EI961 steel by the electric slag remelting
method. Avtom. svar. 16 no.9:78-81 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Khasin, Vachugov,
Menushenkov, Posysayeva). 2. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.
Patona AN UkrSSR (for Medovar, Maksimovich).

MEDOVAR, Boris Izrailevich; LATASH, Yuriy Vadimovich; MAKSIMOVICH,
Boleslav Ivanovich; STUPAK, Leonid Mikhaylovich; PATON, B.Ye.,
akademik, laureat Leninskoy premii, red.; POZDNYAKOVA, G.L.,
red.izd-va; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Electric slag remelting] Elektroshlakovyĭ pereplav. Pod
red. B.E.Fatona. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 169 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Paton).
(Zone melting)

PATON, B.Ye., akademik; MEDVAR, B.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; LATASH, Yu.V.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKSIMOVICH, B.I., inzh.; STUPAK, L.M., inzh.

Achievements and further prospects for electric slag refining.
Stal' 22 no.11:1001-1005 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN UkrSSR.
(Zone melting) (Electrometallurgy)

Dephosphorizing the metal ...

8/125/62/000/001/002/013
2040/2113

CaF_2 - Al_2O_3 and CaF_2 - CaO slags, and (3) to cast ingots with a subnormal height:diameter ratio if the phosphorus content has to be reduced, since, using present remelting techniques, the slag cannot be skimmed and renewed. The ANF-20 (ANF-20) flux (CaF_2 - BaO system) can be used for dephosphorizing steel containing Ti, Al and other elements with a high affinity with oxygen. In remelting 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel with an ANF-20 flux, 85-90% Ti is assimilated by the metal bath. The phosphorus content in 15 (G13) carbon steel could be reduced from 0.068 to 0.05%, from 0.077 to 0.065%, and from 0.077 to 0.063% by three different fluxes. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye.O.Paton, AS UkrSSR).

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1961

Card 2/2

37665
S/125/62/000/004/002/013
D040/D113

12300

AUTHORS: Medovar, B.I., Latash, Yu.V., Stupak, L.M., and Maksimovich, B.I.

TITLE: Dephosphorizing the metal during electroslag remelting

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1962, 6-7

TEXT: The dephosphorizing effect of different slag systems is briefly discussed from the ionic theory viewpoint, and slag systems are recommended for electroslag remelting of carbon steel and alloy steels. The high affinity of BaO with P_2O_5 , its advantages compared to CaO, and the disadvantages of SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 are indicated. Fluxes of CaF_2 -CaO-FeO, CaF_2 -BaO- Fe_3O_4 and CaF_2 -BaO- Mn_2O_3 systems are recommended for remelting carbon steel, and non-oxidizing CaF_2 -BaO systems for alloy steels. It is recommended (1) to keep the slag bath temperature low when dephosphorizing, (2) not to use CaF_2 ,

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, B.I.

Design and materials of crystallization tanks for electric slag
refining. Avtom. svar. 14 no.8:86-88 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Metallurgy--Equipment and supplies)

MAKSIMOVICH, B.I.

Alternate current rectification during the electric slag melting
of consumable electrodes in water-cooled mechanized ingots. Avtom.
svar. 14 no.3:101-102 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)

The origination conditions of the d-c component...

S/125/61/000/004/007/013
A161/A127

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" im. Ye. O. Paton AS UkrSSR) ✓

SUBMITTED: November 24, 1960

Card 4/4

S/125/61/000/004/007/013
A161/A127

The origination conditions of the d-c component...

transformer has a power reserve. Rotation will improve the metal structure. The influence of the rectifying effect on the power consumption, mold life, behavior of alloy elements and impurities, etc. will have to be studied. Conclusions: 1) The rectifying effect has been revealed for the first time in electro-slag remelting process in water-cooled ingot molds, and in melting fluxes in arc furnaces with water-cooled crucibles. 2) The rectifying effect occurs only when the current flows through the water-cooled mold wall, the molten flux having no semiconductor properties. 3) The d-c component affects the operation of transformers and is therefore harmful. But it may have positive effect on the liberation of hydrogen from the metal, and it may be utilized for the electromagnetic rotation of slag and metal. 4) The d-c component can be eliminated by reducing to zero the amount of current going into the walls of water-cooled molds. This is possible by reducing the depth of the slag pool and the diameter of the consumable electrode, insulating the mold from the stool, improving the contact between the primer and the stool, accurate centering of the electrode, and selecting the proper flux. The investigation was supervised by B. I. Medovar. Technician O. A. Gorchinskiy participated. There are 8 figures and 9 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/4

The origination conditions of the d-c component...

S/125/61/000/004/007/013
A161/A127

needed for the formation of the slag crust on the mold wall, and the slag properties. The article includes oscillograms clearly indicating the presence of a d-c component. The phenomenon was absent when the mold was insulated from the stool and no current went into it, but nearly full rectification could be found when the current was led into the mold instead of the stool. It was evident that molten fluxes of all tested compositions had no semiconductor properties, contrary to the opinion of some investigators. The $\text{CaF}_2\text{-B}_2\text{O}_3$ flux system with 20% boron caused high-frequency oscillation resembling spark discharges. The cause of this phenomenon could not be determined yet. The rectifying effect was observed also in fluxes melting in single-phase arc furnaces with water-cooled crucibles. The following measures are recommended: 1) To insulate the mold from the stool and improve the contact between the primer and the stool. To reduce as far as possible the slag depth and the diameter ratio of the consumable electrode and the mold for the case of the mold not being insulated from the stool. 2) To hold the electrode accurately in the center of the mold. 3) To use the three-phase process with three consumable electrodes in one mold without the zero conductor. 4) To use fluxes reducing the amount of current going into the mold walls. Besides, the rectifying effect may be utilized for making the slag and metal pools rotate, provided the

Card 2/4

S/125/61/000/004/007/013
A161/A127

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, B. I.

TITLE: The origination conditions of the d-c component during the electro-slag remelting process in water-cooled molds

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1961, 47 - 53

TEXT: Results are presented of an experimental investigation and measures are recommended against the rectification effect. Reference is made also to other observations of the phenomenon made previously [Ref. 5: B. Ye. Paton, B. I. Medovar, Yu. V. Latash, "Avtom. svarka", no. 11, 1958]. Rectifying effect occurs only in cases when the mold is not insulated from the stool, and part of electric current goes into the mold wall. An intense gas liberation and bright luminescence indicates gas discharge at the mold wall. The described tests have been carried out to find an explanation of the phenomenon. Different current supply units were tried, one of them corresponding to the usual industrial type. The d-c component in this case amounted to 20 - 30% of alternating current, and its share increased with an increasing metal pool depth. The chemical composition of the slag had an effect on the degree of rectification, apparently due to the difference in time

Card 1/4

VOROB'YEV, Yu.K.; DORONIN, V.M.; KLYUYEV, M.M.; TOPILIN, V.V.; SHIRYAYEV,
N.A.; VOYNOVSKIY, Ye.V.; MEDOVAR, B.I.; LATASH, Yu.V.; MAKSIMOVICH, B.I.

Effect of electric slag refining on the quality of EI847 chromium-
nickel-molybdenum steel. Avtom. svar. 14 no.1:52-56 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Ordena Lenina zavod "Elektrostal" imeni I.F.Tevosyana (for Vorob'yev,
Doronin, Klyuyev, Topilin, Shirayev, Voynovskiy). 2. Ordena
Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektroniki imeni Ye.O.Patona
AN USSR (for Medovar, Latash and Maksimovich).

(Chromium-nickel steel--Electrometallurgy)

(Metallurgical plants--Quality control)

On the rectification of alternating current in....

S/125/61/000/003/013/016
A161/A133

used for the ingot mold. Fluxes of the following systems were tested: $\text{CaF}_2 - \text{CaO}$; $\text{CaF}_2 - \text{SiO}_2$; $\text{CaF}_2 - \text{TiO}_2$; $\text{CaF}_2 - \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$; $\text{CaF}_2 - \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$; $\text{CaF}_2 - \text{MnO}_2$; $\text{CaF}_2 - \text{B}_2\text{O}_3$; $\text{CaF}_2 - \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$; pure CaF_2 with from 0 to 40 - 50% oxides. It is obvious that the molten flux itself has no semiconductor properties. The current was rectified nearly completely regardless of the flux composition when the current supply was transferred from the stool to the ingot mold insulated from the stool. The half-cycles corresponding to the minus on the water-cooled ingot mold were then nearly fully absent on the current oscillograms, i.e., the constant I_0 current component has a direct polarity. The presence of I_0 spoils the welding or furnace transformer operation, but it improves the hydrogen elimination from the metal and it may be used for rotating the slag and metal pool by a constant longitudinal magnetic field. Current going into the ingot mold must be reduced to a minimum to eliminate I_0 , and this is possible by insulating the ingot mold from the stool, keeping the slag pool shallow, and using an accurately centred electrode with as small as possible cross section area. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation. More detailed information will be published in the following issue of the periodical.]

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S/125/61/000/003/013/016
A161/A133AUTHOR: Maksimovich, B.I.

TITLE: On the rectification of alternating current in electro-slag remelting of consumable electrodes in water-cooled mechanical ingot molds

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 3, 1961, 101 - 102

TEXT: If the ingot mold is not insulated from its stool, a part of the current can go into circuit I (consumable electrode - slag pool - ingot), and a part into the circuit II (consumable electrode - slag pool - water cooled ingot mold). If the current in the II circuit is sufficiently high, a gas discharge forms between the molten slag and the wall of the water-cooled ingot mold. The discharge causes a bright luminescence of slag at the wall and intense gas liberation. The high temperature difference in the molten slag and the water-cooled ingot mold wall brings about a rectification of alternating current. The constant I_0 component increases with the increasing depth of the slag pool and may reach 15 + 30% of the alternating I component. No rectifying effect was observed when electro-slag remelting was carried out in water-cooled ingot mold insulated from the stool and the current being supplied to the stool, and when no water-cooling was

Card 1/2

Designs and material...

S/125/61/000/008/011/014
D040/D113

particularly of 1X18H9T (1 Kh18N9T) grade, overheated at the slag bath level. In testing steel crystallizers at the zavod "Dneprospetsstal'" ("Dneprospetsstal'" Plant), the ingot was welded to the crystallizer when part of the current passed through the walls. Low durability of the steel is due to insufficient heat conductivity. The distribution grid must be close to the walls in order to spread the water evenly, but this is difficult on square or rectangular crystallizers. The crystallizer shown in Fig. 3 proved most dependable and simple to produce. Water is distributed on it by grooves produced by special machining. In conclusion, the author states that copper, aluminum and aluminum base alloys can be used as material for the new type of crystallizer. If steel is used, measures must be taken to prevent the current from passing through the walls. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet references. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation].

Card 2/4

S/125/61/000/008/011/014
D040/D113AUTHOR: Maksimovich, B.I.

TITLE: Designs and material of crystallizers used for electro-slag remelting

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 8, 1961, 86-88

TEXT: New ingot molds (crystallizers) designed and tested at the Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O. Paton), are described. The crystallizers, used up to now in remelting installations (Fig. 1) consisted of water-cooled copper molds with double walls. They are difficult to produce, require much water, and the water enclosed in the space between the walls presents explosion hazards when the inner wall burns through. The new design (Fig. 2) has no double wall and is cooled by water streaming on the outside. Water is fed from the top through a collector (1), flows down over a distribution grid (3) into a lower collector (5) and into a drain. The tested crystallizers, all 150 mm in diameter, were made of different metals. Copper, aluminum and AMГ 6 (AMg6) alloy proved sufficiently durable, but steel crystallizers, of "30" and

Card 1/4

Physicochemical Bases of (Cont.)

SOV/5411

(Zlatoust Metallurgical Plant) A. K. Petrov, Engineer, O. M. Chekhomov, G. A. Khasin, A. I. Markelov, I. S. Kutuyev, R. I. Kolyasnikova, and Ye. D. Mokhir.)]

Paton, B. Ye. , B. I. Medovar, Yu. V. Latash, B. I. Maksimovich, and A. F. Tregubenko. Electroslag Remelting of Alloyed Steels and Alloys as an Effective Means for Improving Their Quality 118

Verbol'skaya, Ye. D. , G. F. Zasetkiy, I. V. Isakov, and A. Ye. Khlebnikov. Various Methods of Treating Molten Chromium-Nickel-Molybdenum Steel and Their Effect on Its Properties 127

Yedneral, F. P. Application of Complex Deoxidizers for the Purpose of Shortening the Reduction Period of Electromelting of Constructional Steels 137

Yedneral, F. P. The Change in the Bath Composition of an Electric-

Card 7/16

115

Physicochemical Bases of (Cont.)

SOV/5411

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers and technicians of metallurgical and machine-building plants, senior students of schools of higher education, staff members of design bureaus and planning institutes, and scientific research workers.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports presented at the fifth annual convention devoted to the review of the physicochemical bases of the steelmaking process. These reports deal with problems of the mechanism and kinetics of reactions taking place in the molten metal in steelmaking furnaces. The following are also discussed: problems involved in the production of alloyed steel, the structure of the ingot, the mechanism of solidification, and the converter steelmaking process. The articles contain conclusions drawn from the results of experimental studies, and are accompanied by references of which most are Soviet.

Card 2/16

MAKSIMOVICH, B I

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5411

Konferentsiya po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam proizvodstva stali. 5th,
Moscow, 1959.

Fiziko-khimicheskiye osnovy proizvodstva stali; trudy konferentsii
(Physicochemical Bases of Steel Making; Transactions of the
Fifth Conference on the Physicochemical Bases of Steelmaking)
Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1961. 512 p. Errata slip inserted.
3,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii imeni
A. A. Baykova.

Responsible Ed.: A. M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, Academy
of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: Ya. D. Rozentsveyg.
Tech. Ed.: V. V. Mikhaylova.

Card 1/16

MAKSIMOVICH, B. I.

S/125/61/000/001/008/016
A161/A133

AUTHORS: Vorob'yev, Yu.K., Doronin, V.M., Kluyev, M.M., Popilin, I.Y.,
Shirayev, N.A., Voinovskiy, Ye.V., Medovar, B.I., Latach, Yu.V.,
Maksimovich, B.I.

TITLE: The effect of electro-slag remelting on the quality of chrome-nickel molybdenum 3M947 (B1847) steel

PERIODICAL: Avtonaticheskaya svarka, no. 1, 1951, 52-56

TEXT: The authors present the results of experiments carried out with arc furnace vacuum furnace, and electro-slag processes. The chemical composition of the B1847 grade steel is (%): C-0.0-0.17 Cr-14-16 Ni-2-5 Mn-0.45-0.85 Nb, not over 0.8 Si, 0.8 Mn, 0.02 S and 0.03 P. It is used mainly for seamless pierced and rolled tubes, and the austenitic structure of this steel is not subjected to γ transformation at high temperature or any heat treatment. The surplus component is carbon.

Card 1/A 3

S/125/61/000/001/008/016
A161/A133

The effect of electro-slag remelting ...

Cubic Cr₂₃C₆ carbide and the intermetallic Nb₃Sn phases were revealed along with Nb carbosulfide by X-ray analysis after long soaking at 1000°C. Aging for 500-7,000 hours at 550-700°C does not cause any tendency to intermetallic corrosion when B1847 steel is preliminarily hardened. The 100-hour strength limit for hardened B1847 steel is 47 kg/cm² at 650°C and 10 kg/cm² at 600°C. In the tests electro-slag remelting was carried out in a P-909 (BP09) unit, in a 250 mm diameter cryostat with consumable electrodes of any kind were found in ingots prepared by electro-slag remelting (Fig. 2). The presence of globular inclusions in the steel is due to the high contamination of the initial metal before remelting. The steel produced by electro-slag and vacuum remelting had a higher ductility than steel melted by arc furnace process (Fig. 4); electro-slag remelted steel was less subject to overheating (its ductility remained at a level up to 1,300°C. Conclusions: 1) Purest (from nonmetallic inclusions) B1847 steel melted in arc furnaces was obtained in the process of a fresh charge with flaming and slag deoxidation by aluminum powder, and by alloying Ni-Nb alloys, or ferritic steel with a low Si content. This process ensures the best ductility of the steel

Card 2/A 3

S/125/61/000/001/008/016
A161/A133

The effect of electro-slag remelting ...

at high and ordinary temperatures. 2) If very high purity is required the B1847 steel must be melted using either the electro-slag or vacuum arc remelting with consumable electrodes. Both these methods result also in the highest technological ductility. 3) Ingots produced with the electro-slag process differ from ordinary ingots by a more dense structure, absence of pipes, loose center, segregation and other defects. 4) The ultimate strength of B1847 steel slightly decreases after electro-slag remelting and the yield limit increases. The higher yield limit is due to a decreased dendritic heterogeneity owing to the particular crystallization conditions in water-cooled copper ingot molds. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ordcha Lenina zavod "Elektrostal'" im. I. F. Tevosyana (Order of Lenin "Electrosteel Plant" im. I. F. Tevosyan) - Yu. K. Vorob'yev, V. M. Doronin, B. I. Kluyev, V. Popilin, N. A. Shirayev, Ye. V. Voinovskiy, Ye. V. Medovar, B. I. Latach, Yu. V. Maksimovich, B. I. Medovar, Yu. V. Latach and B. I. Maksimovich

Card 3/A 3

MEDOVAR, B.I.; LATASH, Yu.V.; MAKSIMOVICH, B.I.; STUPAK, L.M.

Electric slag refining of steels alloyed with easily oxidizable elements. Avtom. svar. 13 no.12:60-65 D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Ordens Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im.Ye.O. Patona AN USSR.

(Steel alloys--Electrometallurgy)

LATASH, Yu.V.; ~~MAKSIMOVICH~~, B.I.; MEDOVAR, B.I.; KLYUYEV, M.M.; TOPILIN, V.V.

Metal purification from nonmetallic inclusions in the electric slag-remelting. Avtom. svar. 13 no.9:17-23 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN USSR (for Latash, Maksimovich, Medovar). 2. Ordena Lenina metallurgicheskii zavod im. I.M.Tevosyana (for Klyuyev, Topilin).

(Smelting) (Steel--Electrometallurgy)

S/125/60/000/012/003/014
A161/A030

Electro-Slag Remelting of Steel Alloyed with Readily Oxidizing Elements

Figure 3:

Assimilation of titanium (in % from 20 to 100) on different levels in the ingot (in mm, from bottom to 200 mm).

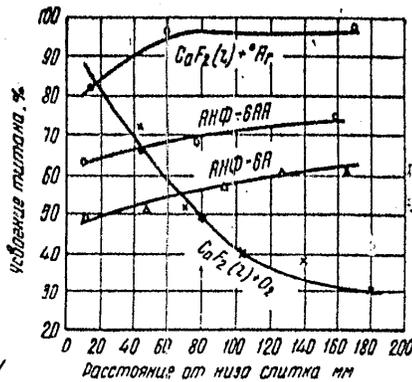


Рис. 3. Усвоение титана по высоте слитка.

89:15

S/125/60/000/012/008/014
A161/A030

Electro-Slag Remelting of Steel Alloyed with Readily Oxidizing Elements

ASSOCIATION: Ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN USSR (Electric Welding Institute "Order of the Red Banner of Labor" imeni Ye.O. Paton of the AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: April, 6 1960

Figure 1:

- 1 - electrode;
- 2 - slag;
- 3 - metal

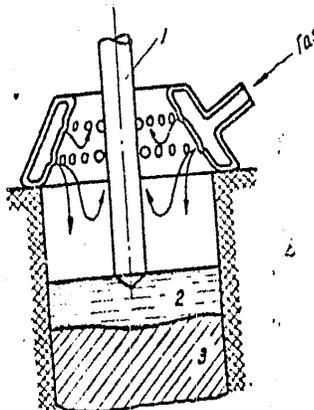


Рис. 1. Схема газовой защиты шлаковой ванны;
1 - электрод; 2 - шлак; 3 - металл.

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